

cence, limb about 1 cm. broad, white to pink, tube sometimes purple; stamens very unequally inserted, lowermost well down the corolla tube and often subsessile, the upper on the throat and with long glabrous filaments; stigma included, capsule obovoid, seeds solitary in the locules.

Mountains in the drainage basin of the Van Duzen, Mad, and Klamath rivers of Humboldt and Trinity counties, California, 1000 to 6800 feet. Trinity County: Three Forks of Mad River, *Tracy* 10220 (type, Herbarium of the University of California, no. 754223); head of White's Creek, Devil's Canyon Mountains, *Tracy* 14606; Mary Blaine Mountain, *Tracy* 14466; Upper Mad River, June 26, 1893, *Blankinship*. Humboldt County: Grouse Mountain, *Tracy* 16420, 16670; South Fork Mountain, *Tracy* 9046; Horse Mountain, *Tracy* 8161; Van Duzen River at Dinsmore's, *Tracy* 16373; Trinity Summit, *Tracy* 10468; Van Duzen River near Carlotta, *Baker* 102; Van Duzen River Valley opposite Buck Mountain, *Tracy* 2719, 2720; northwest slope of Buck Mountain, *Tracy* 2837; Klamath River, *Chandler* 1475; Hoopa Mountain, *Davy* and *Blasdale* 5675.

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A NEW SPECIES OF PHACELLA FROM SONORA, MEXICO

LINCOLN CONSTANCE

The only species of *Phacelia* listed by Gentry in his admirable study (1942, p. 219) of the flora and vegetation of the Rio Mayo area of southern Sonora was given as "*Phacelia* cf. *congesta* Hook." He characterized the plant as a spring-blooming winter annual, scattered and infrequent on wooded slopes in the Short-tree Forest at elevations of 800 to 2000 feet. Since Gentry's collections are widely distributed, I have frequently met with specimens of this entity, which I have been guilty of casually annotating as "*P.* aff. *distans* Benth." Now that several sheets of this plant have recently been sent me for verification, I have found it necessary to make a more serious study of it, and have concluded that it is undescribed.

Phacelia Gentryi, sp. nov. Planta annua, basi ramosa, ramis diffusis, 3-6 dm. longis hirsutis hirsutulisque vel hirtellis, inflorescentia stipitato-glandulosa; folia oblongo-ovalave, 3-7 cm. longa, 2.5 cm. lata, pinnata vel pinnatifida, foliolis crenulatis breviter dentatisve; inflorescentia scorpioidea, cymis solitariis vel geminatis, 10-20-floribus; pedicelli maturi adscendentes, 0.5-1.5 mm. longi; calycis lobae lineari-oblongolatae, 3-5 mm. longae, 0.3-0.8 mm. latae, obtusae, plerumque subaequales, dense hirsutae; corolla pallide coerulea, lati-campanulata, 5-7 mm. longa

lataque, pilosa, lobis obovatis, obscure crenulatis; appendiculæ semiovatae, lamellis ca. 1 mm. longis, partibus transversis appendiculatorum prominentibus; stamina corollae subaequalia, ca. 4 mm. longa, antheris ovalibus 0.5–0.7 mm. longis, filamentis glabris; stylus anthesi corollam subequans, maturitate ca. 5 mm. longus, ad $\frac{3}{4}$ longitudinis partitus, sub medio hirsutulus, ovario hirsuto; ovula 2 ad quamque placentam; capsula matura globosa, 1.5–2 mm. longa; semina plerumque 4, oblonga, ca. 1.5 mm. longa, brunnea, alveolata.

Low spreading annual, the branches diffuse, 3–6 dm. long, hirsute with stiff scattered spreading or reflexed hairs and hirsutulous or hirtellous, the inflorescence glandular with stipitate capitate glands; leaves thin, oblong-oval to oval, 3–7 cm. long, 2.5–5 cm. broad, pinnate or pinnatifid, the divisions oblong to oval, 1–3 cm. long, 0.5–1 cm. broad, crenulate to shallowly dentate, sparsely strigose or strigulose; inflorescence scorpioid, of simple or geminate terminal and axillary 10–20 flowered cymes, the mature pedicels ascending, 0.5–1.5 mm. long; calyx lobes linear-oblong, 3–5 mm. long, 0.3–0.8 mm. broad, obtuse, usually subequal, densely spreading-hirsute and often glandular at base; corolla pale blue, broadly campanulate, 5–7 mm. long and broad, the lobes obovate, obscurely crenulate, pilose on the back, the appendages broad, semi-ovate, wholly attached on the side away from the filament, forming a V-shaped pocket at the base of each filament, the lamella about 1 mm. high, the transverse part prominent; stamens about equalling the corolla, ca. 5 mm. long, the anthers oval, 0.5–0.7 mm. long, the filaments glabrous, or nearly so; style included in flower to slightly exserted, when mature ca. 5 mm. long, parted $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length, hirsutulous below the middle, the ovary densely hirsute; ovules 2 to each placenta; mature capsule globose, 1.5–2 mm. long; seeds usually 4, oblong, ca. 1.5 mm. long, brown, alveolate.

Type. San Bernardo, Rio Mayo, Sonora, Mexico, 26 February 1935, *H. S. Gentry 1364* (GH, type; MO). [The symbols used for herbaria are those listed by Lanjouw (1939)]. Other specimens examined. SONORA. Alamos, 28 January 1899, *E. A. Goldman 306* (US), 17 March 1910, *Rose, Standley & Russell 13,014* (US), San Bernardo, 12 February 1935, *Gentry 1304* (MEXU, MO), 26 February 1935, *1364*.

This species is a member of that portion of section *Euphacelia* revised by Voss (1935) under the title of "the *Phacelia hispida* group." Voss did not delimit the group in any way, but he included in it *P. cicutaria* Greene [*P. hispida* A. Gray, non Buckl.], *P. cryptantha* Greene, *P. umbrosa* Greene, and *P. vallis-mortae* Voss; these species all occur substantially to the north of the range of *P. Gentryi*, according to his map. In Voss's key, the new entity would lead (with difficulty) to *P. cryptantha*, from which it differs in its markedly glandular inflorescence, much shorter pedicels

and calyx lobes, broader and differently colored corolla, and differently shaped appendages. It may be distinguished with equal ease from *P. umbrosa*, the third small-flowered member of this alliance, by its glandular inflorescence, shorter and obtuse calyx lobes, broader and differently colored corolla, longer stamens, and much smaller seeds.

It is a pleasure to name this species for Dr. Howard Scott Gentry, now of the Alan Hancock Foundation of the University of Southern California, whose extensive explorations and published accounts have added so much to our knowledge of the fascinating flora of northern Mexico.

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LITERATURE CITED

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- LANJOUW. 1939. On the standardization of herbarium abbreviations. Chron. Bot. 5: 142-150.
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CHROMOSOME NUMBER PUBLICATION

J. A. RATTENBURY

It is planned to publish periodically in MADROÑO lists of chromosome numbers of plants comprising species whose chromosome numbers have not appeared to date in other publications, or are at variance with previously given figures. An effort is being made to present these data in a manner conformable both to usefulness and economy of space.

The conscientious taxonomist feels that the identification of the species listed in tabulations such as this is in part the interpretation of the author, and with changing nomenclature is subject to revision. The proposal is, therefore, to restrict publication of chromosome numbers to those collections which are documented by reliable vouchers in the form of herbarium sheets filed in one or preferably more permanent herbaria. It is further recommended that permanent cytological preparations be preserved, either attached to the herbarium sheet or in some other easily accessible form, so that critical counts may be confirmed by interested researchers. Camera lucida drawings from cells in marked regions of the permanent slides may also be attached to the sheets. The desirability of making permanent documentation of the results of research cannot be too strongly stressed.

It is hoped that botanists and geneticists will contribute chromosome counts from time to time. The data should include as much as possible of the information shown in the accompanying table. If the response is sufficiently great, an attempt will be made to group related species, genera and families into the same issue. Undocumented counts will not be published.